as Lord Sackville's appointment originally was attributed to the influence of his sister, who was the second wife of the late Marquis of Salisbury, and who has since been married to the present Earl of Derby.

West Will Ask to Be Relieved.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal London, Oct. 27 .- It is distinctly stated upon the highest authority that Minister West, who recently became Lord Sackville, will at once apply to the Foreign Office to be relieved from his post at Washington, for the purpose of attending to urgent private affairs in England. This is an easy way out of the minister's dilemma; but nobody doubts that Lord Salisbury has suggested the remedy, nor has anybody the suspision that the hitherto astute diplomate accredited to the American capital would have preserved an altegether better mental equilibrium had he remained. The Foreign Office sticklers, from Lord Salisbury downward, are horrified at West's breach of etiquette, and no concealment is made of the fact. The Premier and Minister Phelps held an interview of an hour's duration on the subject Thursday, and resumed their conference yesterday, with the result that Minister and Mrs. Phelps were invited to Hatfield House, where the two gentlemen will continue and, it is to be hoped, conclude their diagnosis of the un-

ortunate minister's case. The St. January Gazette to-day says: "Lord Sackville must be allowed to retire. The old English respect for holding one's tongue requires a tonic. The modern weakness for gabble, which started with Mr. Gladstone, is apparently attending in the example of Yankee toadies for Irish votes to influence legislative resolutions and encourage those we call rebels. But this does not affect the question. Lord Sackville has placed himself and England in a disagreeable

Opinions of Prominent Republicans.

Senator Ingalis makes a characteristic comnt. He says: "I sympathize with the British minister for the poor luck he seems to have in his relations with his private correspondence. I know how it is myself," said he, alluding evidently to the private letter of his that became public while the Republican national convention was in session at Chicago. "But, while I sympathize wish poor Lord Sackville in the matter, I pity the poor Democratic party more. Every sensible man knows that the English government loves the Democratic party; every-tody knows that Cleveland is the English candidate for the presidency of the United States, but it is unkind to the Democrats and unortunate for them to have it thus set down. There is no mistaking where England's interest to this election lies. We have it now under the

hand of the British minister himself."

Hon. B. F. Jones, ex-chairman of the Republican national committee: "I have nover doubted that the English were heart and soul for President Cleveland, and Lord Sackville's letter of. I do not at imagined his letter would be published, and thata why he was so frank. We have got to fight English gold, and the minister has now made macy, in the guise of a private letter, an other enemy for our country to grapple with."

Hon. James G. Batterson, president of the
Travelers' Insurance Company: "The letter was a silly piece of business. It show that West nate and has no discretion. But it ought to convince our people that whoever the English favor are against us. Our interests are not England's, and the very fact that Minister West advocates the re-election of Cleveland shows that if we vote for him we are voting for the English. It is better to put a Chinese wall around the country and keep out free-traders altogether, if they want to pauperize the land-and that is what they will do. We build good fences around our crops to keep out predatory animals; why not do the same to keep out the English!"

Col. Wm. W. Dudley, treasurer of the Repubican national committee: "Minister West should he recalled. I do not see what right he has to interfere with the politics of this country. Of course every one ought to know that he wants that party to succeed that savocates free trade. It is a Poo-Bah kind of an answer to say that he wrote it in his private capacity. I do not be-British minister bring them their politics from the court of St. James."

West's Interference. New York Mail and Express.

The confession of Mr. West that the President entertains friendly feelings toward Great ritain, even in connection with Canadian afby his re-election, is confirmed by Mr. d, who tells an interviewer that the govetter because it was marked "private." That does not make any difference, and Mr. Bayard ought to know it. The letter was naturally marked "private," but is Mr. Bayard to hold that the police must not take notice of a burglary if it is committed on the theory that those who participated in it shall not be discovered? Mr. West undertook to interfere in our politics, and Mr. Bayard says that the government can-not take notice of it. If he bad interfered on

the Republican side we think he would receive his passports.

The evidence in the case against the President is complete. He is acting in the interest of the British government, and the British government recognizes the fact and approves of it. Is there now any doubt that the President who refused to appoint P. A. Collins to his Cabinet, because he was Irish, is in sympathy with the government which is the enemy of Ireland, and whose chief colony commits outrages upon American citizens, undeterred by President

The Democratic Whine.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The Democratic whine is that the poor, dear, nice British minister was trapped! This is a fine story. He was betrayed into showing that the British Tories favor the re-election of Claveland. The admirable diplomate was deluded into telling the truth just once in a private letter. Then Cleveland and his Bayard, the dullest pair of chumps ever seen in a high place un-der a republican form of government, are shocked by the publication of the private correspondence of her Majesty's minister. There is a tie that binds between the British Tory and the creatures of the solid South, just as there was a tender chord of sympathy that bound the British empire and the Southern Confederancy.

certary Endicott Appears as a Willing Tool of English Interests. nectal to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Your correspondent shown a copy of a letter, this morning, which is significant. The letter referred to was written by an Englishman in London to Sir Charles Tupper. It first congratulates him upon the moderation of the language used by him in referring to the United States, in which the writer has large and vested interests," in his speech in Sheffield, and then says that the writer has seen another letter, written by Mr. Endicott to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in which Mr. Endicott ssures the latter that after the coming election, and in spite of the retalation message, further negotiations will be begun by this country toward the settlement of the fishery disputs. This would seem to indicate that the retaliation message was buucombe, in spite of the assurances of Senator Morgan

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following named

Original Invalid - W. Collison, Warsaw; D. Prosser, New Albany; J. Shields, Winamac; J. S. Miller, Danville; J. M. Davis, Wolf Lake: C. B. Saunders, Pennville; A. C. Stuckey, Lynnville (disability ceased); E. Swalls, Terre Haute; T. E. Taylor, Rawleigh; J. M. Hubbard, Brewersville; J. E. Thompson, Sheals; J. Scott, Florence; J. C. Dearth, Centerville; E. A. Kendall, Indianapolis; R. Wood, Crown Point. Increase—J. C. Cullen, Anderson; F. Gasser, Val-paraiso; P. Gallagher, Lebanon; J. Pifer, Moores; H. E. Sullivan, Salem; C. A. Allen, New Maysville; A. A. Teilstrom, New Carlisle; G. Muhl, Richmond.

aissue—Noah Evans, Spencer.
eissue and Increase—Jacob Salat, Evansville,
Fidows, Etc.—James T. Edwards, Wadesville. Mexican Survivor-Samuel L. McFadin, Logans

Three Persons Killed at a Crossing. USCATINE, Ia., Oct. 27 .- Two ladies, both from ennsylvania and visiting their brother, a Mr. Mo-inley, near West Liberty, were killed last night by a crington & Cedar Rapids passenger train. Their with was the result of the stubboruness of a boy who ersisted in driving them across the track when the ine was almost upon them. The lad paid the alty of his folly with his life. The bodies were kingly mangled. One of the horses was also

Blockade-Ruoner Captured. Washington, Oct. 27.—The American steamer Haytian Republic, while attempting to force the licekade of the insurgent port of St. Marie, Hayti, with rebel troops, arms and ammunition on board, was captured. The captain and the crew are prison-ers of war at Port-au-Prince.

Bad Complexions Need MAMPLEN'S LIQUID A lovely, harmless, beau

THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE

Reasons for Believing that the Great Struggle for Protection Is Won.

Business and Workingmen Rally to the Republican Standard, and New York's Vote Will Be Cast for Harrison and Morton.

Hon. James G. Blaine Goes to New Jersey and Talks to Newark Republicans,

Briefly Discussing the British Minister's Contribution in Behalf of the Free-Trade Democracy-Other Political News.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Potential Forces That Will Secure the Defeat of the Free-Trade Democracy. special to tue Indianapolis Journal

New York, Oct. 27 .- President Cleveland stood on the reviewing stand to-day without Governor Hill beside him as the pretentious Democratic procession passed by. Considered critically, the absence of the Governor means defeat for the President. Both were asked to come to this city on this occasion. Cleveland replied to the committee which visited him that he would do so, and be has. Hill said to the men who formally asked him to participate that he would do so if invited by Cleveland. This news comes from one of the gentlemen who called on Hill, and it is positively true. The ado that was made over the question whether Cleveland should or shouldn't write a letter indorsing Hill was nonsense. Hill did not desire such a thing, because it would put him in the position of needing countenance from Washington. But he did feel as though Cleveland, in view of the coolness between them, ought to personally invite his presence on the reviewing stand to-day. But the letter that he asked for never came, and that is why Hill is off in the interior of the State. The bearing of this on the presidential campaign is all important, because Hill's absenteeism will be construed by his partisans all over the State as a new declaration of dislike. Already at the national Democratic headquarters it was being figured out that Hill would carry this State by a majority very much larger than Cleveland could hope to get. Sanguine cipherers, who claimed 5,000 majority for Cleveland, were willing to concede ten, fifteen and even twenty to Hill. Making the very smallest reasonable allowance for their patisanism, those figures really mean that there is no hope for Cleveland in this State, although there may be a little for Hill. In other words. the State is sure for Harrison, whatever the gubernatorial result. As the Democrats cannot spare the electoral vote of New York, those who read this paragraph may take assurance that, at the close of the last week but one of the cam-

paign, the battle is won for protection. The earnestness of the canvass by business men can best be appreciated during a tour of the pholesale mercantile section of the city. Ordinary business is put aside by hundreds of our leading merchants and politics taken up. Saturday brings a half holiday, according to recent isuage in these counting-rooms, but now the magnates of trade keep at it until clear up to the actual end of the week. Their desks are laden with printed tariff arguments, which they mail to their correspondents everywhere, while their type-writers are kept clicking off individual opinions and appeals. Never before has a political canvass enlisted the services of these men. There is nothing on the Democratic side to off-

set this solid and potential influence. The national campaign has centered itself in New York State. It is here that both parties will put in their hardest work during the remaining week. The best of the private reports from the large cities indicate a stampede of Democratic workingmen in search of safety from reduction of wages. These accounts are coupled with assurances in plenty from the rural regions that the Republican farmers will remain solidly with their party. Thus there is only one thing to dread, and that is a fraudulent Democratic vote in the cities. This metropolis and Brooklyn are under a special election law, under which there can be no frauds of consequence without certain discovery and punishment. The first repeater covered in the registry is already in Sing Sing prison for two years and a half. Therefore, it is not in these twin cities that the Republican nanagers are fearful of fraud. The strongholds of Democratic dishonesty at the polls are Albany, Troy, Rochester and Buffalo, where the general election law of the State is in force, and where extensive falsity of registration is commonly practiced to swell the Democratic maorities. To the State Republican committee has been assigned the duty of circumventing these schemes, and, by means of large rewards for the detection of fraudulent voters, it is hoped that a reformation will be achieved. With that assured, there is no more doubt of Harrison's

carrying the State than there is of his nomina-Harrison and Morton Gaining in Strongth. Special to the Indianapolis Journas-

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.-The situation daily continues to be better for the election of Harrison and Morton. There are reports from all over the State of thousands of losses from the Cleveland vote of 1884. These losses are greatest in those industries which are affected the most by what the Mills bill proposes to do with the tariff. According to that bill lumber has been practically put on the free list. This allows the Canadian lumbermen (who can manufacture cheaper and use their waste lumber to better advantage) to come into the American market on equal terms. Of course the lumbering interests all along the northern part of this State are opposed to such a policy. The Mills bili originally placed wood pulp on the free list. A strong protest was made and the duty was restored. It is also said that the change was made because Postmaster-general Dickinson manufactures the article. However that may be, the manufacturers of wood pulp at Ticonderoga, Oswego, Watertown, and many townsin and near the Adirondack region, are afraid that, after all, the clause may be restored and wood pulp allowed to enter free. For fear that such a thing might happen under a Demoeratic President and Congress they and their

employes will vote solidly for Harrison and Republican members of Congress. Again, if we take the iron interests, we find that in 1884, Smith M. Weed, who was one of Gov. Tilden's best lieutenants, and who, it is alleged, traveled in South Carolina in his interest just after the election of 1876, was assured by the leading Democrats that the platform of his party did not mean any change in the tariff. Relying upon this statement he was sent out by the national Democratic committee, with a statement of that sort to those Republican manufacturers who had previously given liberally to Republican campaigns. It is further alleged that Mr. Weed prevailed upon most of them to contribute nothing, because if Cleveland were elected there would be no change in the tariff. So successful was he that Republican manufacturers of this State contributed scarcely anything to the Blame campaign. Instead of doing as Mr. Weed expected, the administration has attacked the tariff, including the product of tron and steel. This has unsettled the iron market so that, within the past two years, very few of the fires in Mr. Weed's charcoal forges among the Adirondacks have been Tunning. There was also a decision by Secretary Fairchild that certain lines of iron coming in competition with Weed's furnaces, might enter with little duty as scrap iron. This practically shut up his works for a year, and Mr. Weed is only a prefunctory supporter of President Cleveland to-day. There are steel-works and horseshoenail-works in that region which show great gains to Harrison among the workers who know that a reduced tariff means reduced wages for themselves or a complete closing of the mills. The Mills bill makes such havor with woolen, silk and cotton goods that it has driven the workers in these materials over to the Republican side. The tariff is now so low that there are many carpet and cotton-mills idle in different parts of the State. If Harrison is elected, with

Contrary to expectation when the bill was formulated, the farmers all over the State appear to have been aroused by the placing of their vegetables of all kinds upon the free list. This is more especially the case along the Canadian borders; but it holds in all parts of the State. The Democratic stump-speakers cannot

a Republican Congress to sustain him, these

factories will be opened, and the prospect of

such opening gives to Harrison large numbers

of Democratic voters in the several localities

where the idle factories are situated.

give assurance that the Canadians will not compete with the Americans in the line of vegetables, including potatoes. All they can promise is that the tariff will so reduce wages that the farmer will be able to secure his farm laborer cheaper. But it is noticeable that the orators do not admit, in the manufacturing centers, that the proposed tariff will reduce wages at all. Beside potatoes, beans, peas, peppermint, willows for baskets, teasels, and many other things are included in the free list, to the annoyance of the farmers; and it did not need the statement of Mr. Miller (the Republican candidate for Governor) to make them feel that the farmers of the North, as well as the manufacturers, did not ask for Southern Congressmen to come here and tell them what they ought to do.

BLAINE IN NEW JERSEY. He Addresses Two Meetings and Talks ABout

the Sackville Letter. NEWARK, N. J., Oct 27 .- The First Presidential Voters' Association, of this city, secured the Hon. James G. Blaine to speak at two places here to-night-Sanger Hall and the Belleville-avenue Rink. The drizzling rain, which had been falling all day, did not dampen the enthusiasm of local Republicans, for both halls were filled to overflowing. Mr. Blaine and party reached here from New York soon after 6 o'clock. He had been feeling unwell before he left New York, and the inclement weather served largely to intensify his indisposition, so that the original plan had to be abandoned. Shortly before 6 o'clock he arrived at Sanger Hall, and was greeted with immense enthusiasm. He said:

"I am not here to make a speech, nor does the campaign at this time need argument. That has been made. What we want now is perfected organization, and the result of that will be victory. [Applause.] I come to you from three great States in the West where I have been for a month past, and I see in the East a great tidal wave of enthusiasm for Harrison and Morton. [Loud cheers.] I saw it, if it is possible, even in a greater degree in the West, and I am sure that with the East and the West pulling together, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the victory on the 6th of November will be for a protective tariff and for Harrison and Morton." [Prolonged cheers.] Mr. Blaine's somewhat abrupt termination

disappointed the audience. They cheered and called for him, but he vanished out a side door and was driven away to the Belleville-avenue Rink to address the other portion of his admirers. Mr. Blaine next spoke to the Republican First Presidential Voters' Club, numbering fully one thousand members, at the Bellevilleavenue Rink, which was crowded. He said: "The hope of the Republican party is in the young men. The young men who are in business, who know its actual workings; factories, and foundries, and machine shops;

the great body of intelligent mechanics of the country-these are the men who support the policy of protection to American industry. [Applause.] Now this discussion of the tariff has been interrupted by a question that is very serious on one side and a little bit humorous on the other, and that is the recent letter of the British minister. [Laughter.] From the begin-ning of the campaign it has been obvious that England was taking an extraordinary inter-est in the election Mr. Cleveland. The London papers at first spoke out with extraordinary frankness. Afterward, finding that it was embarrassing their free-trade friends on this side of the ocean, they subdued their

tone, and the Democratic papers had

begun to assert that the British aristocracy were, in fact, backing the Republican party, when, at this stage of the game, out comes the letter of the British minister advising a friend in California-who writes him-to vote for Mr. Cleveland; that England would find Cleveland and the Democratic party-in plain language—I don't quote him literally—were the best friends England ever had. What do the Democrats do? At first they wanted to deny the letter, but Mr. West is a frank and honorable man, and came out and said that he really wrote the letter. And now they turn all kinds of imprecations, I may say curses, upon the man in California who evoked the letter. They say he is a fraud, a villain, and a forger and a Republican in disguise [laughter], and, in fact, there never was any such man. But, in the name of common sense, what has that man to do with the British minister's letter! Suppose they prove him a Republican? Suppose they prove the letter was gotten up to entrap him, as they say .- that does not alter the character of Mr. West's letter. As well might a postoffice clerk who is constantly stealing letters, complain of a decoy letter that was placed in his track. The decoy letter would not have hurt him if he had not opened it. And that letter of Mr. West's would never have hurt him if he had not answered it. [Applause.] I suppose it is the experience of every man in public life, whether he be a diplomate or politician, irreligious or temperate, to get letters that are obviously written for some bad purpose; possibly this may have been-I don't know anything about it. The whole point

is that it called forth Mr. West's true views and "Mr. Chairman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-president, I see, in a speech in the West, yesterday, seems for the first time to have heard anything of the letter, and he considers it a Republican plot, and intimated that it was brought out by me in my address before the Irish-Americans in New York, which shows that the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency keeps

abreast with the news of the day." Mr. Blaine next criticised Mr. Bayard for quoting from Sam Weller, in "Pickwick Papers," in regard to the letter, and said that the letter had been published four days before he spoke of it in New York. Of the candidates, Mr. Blaine said:

"I do not intend to say a word personally of Mr. Cleveland. I have spoken of his public acts very freely, but of himself I have said nothing, nor have I anything here to eay. But of Mr. Harrison I can speak, and I will speak. There has been lately an attempt on the part of the Democrats to call him the grandson of his grandfather. If any man in the United States relied apon his ancestors to get him through life he has a pretty slender reed to lean upon. man is, after all, to judged by what he is himself. Benjamin Harrison went into the practice of law, a poor man, literally a poor man, and he wrought his way up against obstacles with so much perseerence and industry that he stands at the head of the bar in Indiana to-day. He conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle, winning the praise of that great soldier whose praise was itself a title to greatness, Ulysses S, Grant. He has shown himself a wise statesman in the Senate of the United States, and he has shown himself a wise candidate. There is no man who would not be proud of such an ancestry as General Harrison has, but his best claim is his own merits; and, while I honor General Harrison for himself, I say there is no man living possessed of proper feelings and worthy to be called a man, who could feel anything less than pride

in that long line of illustrious ancestors." SHOUTING FOR CLEVELAND.

New York Democratic Business Men Parade and Cheer in the Rain. New York, Oct. 27 .- The business men's parade this afternoon was begun and ended under a leaden sky and continuous rain-fall. A light shower which fell this morning was effective enough to make the streets very disagreeable for marching. The slimy, greasy ooze peculiar to New York streets, covered the cubblestones. It was expected that but few defections would take place, even if the weather was very stormy. The Democrats are enthusiastic in the matter. personal convenience and comfort seemed not to enter into their computations. The start was made at 1:30 o'clock from the Stevens House. Ten mounted policemen rode at the head of the column. They were under command of Inspector Williams. The rattle of drums in the lower part of the city before the procession started was incessant, and reminded the hearers of the sounds of a military camp. Behind the mounted police rode General Marshal Landers. Filing out from Beaver street to Broadway next came the Seventh Regiment Band, leading 612 men from the Produce and Maritime Exchange clubs, all bearing floating handkerchiefs. By this time the procession was under way. Joseph J. O'Donohue, bedecked in badges, walked behind the grand marshal's aids. Next came the Lawyers' Cleveland and Thurman Club, 250 strong, headed by Frederick R. Coudert, Gen. Bariow and a full band. They were blue badges, and every third man carried an umbrells. The sidewalks along Broadway on both sides were almost impassable, the throngs of spectattors being so dense, notwithstanding the rain. The windows of the buildings along the route were filled with people. The Young Men's Independent Club, headed by a band, ollowed the Lawrers' Club. They numbered alout 150, and walked twelve abreast. The rain did not seem to dampen their ardor. Shouts and cheers were beard on every side. sections of ticker-tape hung from many of the windows along Broadway. The Wine and Spirits

Traders' Club turned out 160 strong. They pre-

sented a novel spectacle, as they all wore bandannas. One company in the parade carried umbrellas, in each of which was mounted a small stuffed rooster. Some men had bandannas wrapped around their bats to preserve the gloss. As the big parade moved up Broadway the various clubs fell into line in prestranged order. The Cotton Exchange Club, with music and 250 men with bandannas, fell in line at Beaver street. Other clubs in line were the Coal Dealers' Club, the Stock Exchange Club, the Auxiliary Stock Club, the Consolidated Stock Club, the Exchange Brokers, Law Students Club, the Custom-house Brokers, Insurance Mens' Club, Mechanics' and Builders' Club, Jewelers' Club, Hide and Leather Club, Boot and Shoe Club, West-side business men, and Harlem Railroad-supply Club. Bankers in carriages also joined the parade at Chambers street, and completed the first division. Then came the grand marshal of the second division, with his staff, followed by the first and second divisions of the Dry Goods Trade Club, from both sides of Leonard street. The Commercial Club also fell in ine from the east side of Leonard street. Then followed the Railroad Men's and Publishers' lubs from either side of Franklin street. The Photographers Club also fell in from Franklin street, the gas-fitters and managers from White street, and also the elevated railroad men, the adependent Colored Club, and the wholesale drug men. The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Club was headed by the Onehundred-and-thirty-eighth Regiment Band. The exchange numbers 2,300 men, of whom 1,180 are enrolled Demograts, and of these 480

As the parade started the rain came down with ncreased violence. More umbrellas went up, and the line was fly canopied. The paraders peered out from under their umbrellas and returned the waving of bandanuss and cheers which greeted them on both sides. One ludierous result of the rain was that, instead of the ususual command, "forward," the leaders cried out "swim." and when halting-time came, the order, "stop swimming," went forth. The delegations massed in the side streets further up Broadway waited patiently their turn fall in, and cheered, too. Everything Democratic which the column was cheered, and everything Republican was greeted with groads. There was a general cessation of music and cheers when the New York Hotel, where Mrs. James G. Biaine, jr., lies dangerously ill, was reached. The column wheeled into Waverly place, and around Washington square into Fifth avenue. The argest crowd below the reviewing stand was at Fourteenth street, and the enthusiasm was intense. Two blocks higher the banuer of the national Republican headquarters, for which the moving mass reserved its fund of groans and bisses, floated to and fro. Republican spectators were massed all along the block, and groans and cheers for Cleveland and Harrison, cries of "No free trade," "No free whisky," and "No Chinese," arose on every side and mingled

in a common roar. Coming out upon the magnificent Madison square the parading thousands saw the reviewstand, an elaborately trimmed structure, | truly, raising above a sea of umbrellas. The President's box was covered by an awning, bunting covered its sides, and golden eagles at every post gazed composedly upon the crowd. The crowd in the square and converging streets baffled description. A fringe of blue-coated policemen extended as far as the eye could reach, holding with difficulty the iane through which the column was to pass. Inspector Byrnes directed the movements of a troop of mounted officers, who supplemented the efforts of the footmen. The President was escorted to his box at 2:05 by Eugene Kelly. Sheriff Grant, Tammany's Mayorality candidate; Congressman Cockran. General John Cochrane. Congressman Richardson and Colonel Isaac H. Reed, awaited him there. Mayor Hewitt came later. President Cleveland, who had been talking with others, turned and greeted him as he entered. Mayor Hewitt advanced to Mr. Grant, his opponent, and said: "We'll have to shake hands, Mr. Grant, across the President, not

across the bloody chasm." The President smiled, and the two candidates for the mayoraity shook hands amid the satisfied smiles of the crowd. Wm. R. Grace, not to be outdone in humor, remarked that the gathering was a peculiar one, since it contained an ex-Mayor, a Mayor, and the next Mayor. The head of the procession reached the re-

viewing stand at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. Cleveland is said to have witnessed the affair from a window in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, opposite where the President stood.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS. Democratic Corruptionist Hopes to Capture Iowa for Cleveland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Hiram Atkins, better known as Hi Atkins, the Democratic boss in Vermont, whose peculiar political methods are a matter of notoriety, has, it appears, now turned his attention, on behalf of the Democratic committee, to the State of Iows, and is making still hunt there. A few days ago he confided to a gentleman whom he thought to be a Democrat the Democratic plan in recard to it. He has also, in the last few days, retailed the story to his cronies in New England and New York. The theory is that, with the disaffection over the temperance question, and the dissatisfaction over radical railroad legislation among railroad workingmen. Democratic money can be used for the purchase of enough votes to give the State to Cleveland. This information comes from inside Democratic ercles.

What Mr. Depew Said.

SYPACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Chaupcey M. Depew who addressed an immense Republican meeting here to-night, was afterward shown the Associated Pres report of Postmaster-general Dickinson's speech at Grand Rapids, in which he says: "We have the words of Chauncey M. Depew that Blaine would be Secre tary of State in the event of Harrison's election." On looking the dispatch over he smilingly remarked "What I did say was, not that Blaine would be Secre tary of State in the event of Mr. Harrison's election but, considering his position in the party, that Mr. Harrison could not escape nor try to avoid tendering him the position. What General Harrison would do he has neither told nor indicated to me. and whether Mr. Blaine would take the place if tendered him is a question of which I have some doubt. I am quite sure, however, that had Mr. Blaine been Secretary of State last week, the West incident would, within twenty-four hours, have been a fatal British accident.

Prohibitionists Getting Their Eyes Open.

Special to the Indianapolis Journes. GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 27.-It has been an open secret here in Ohio for some time that the Democrats and Prohibitionists were working together to accomplish the one end, namely, the defeat of the Republican party, but all doubt is now removed. Last Thursday, near the town of Palestine, eight miles from this city. the Prohibitionists and Democrats held an open public meeting together. Dr. Wm. H, Matchett, the most prominent Prohibitionist in this part of Ohio, who was a delegate to their national convention at Indianapolis, was the advertised speaker, and acted as captain in raising the Democratic pole, and then made a speech. This has opened the eyes of many former Republicans that intended voting for Fisk and Brooks, who will now vote for Harrison and Morton.

Postmaster-General Dickinson.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27 .- General Dickinson addressed a Democratic audience to-night. His speech was devoted to a review of Mr. Blaine's public career, the effect of which he considered demoralizing with young voters of the country. In responding to Mr. Blaine's criticisms of his (Dickinson's) remarks concerning New England, the speaker quoted statistics in refutation, the figures being taken from Mr. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.'

The Naturalization Record. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The Superior Court Judges onferred citizenship upon 10,605 persons during the present year, or more than double the number of naturalization certificates granted in any year since 1884. In the Court of common Pleas there were 8.853 persons made citizens. The Court made 3,000 citizens in 1887.

Sentences Modified by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The President has modified the sentence of dismissal in the case of Col. Geo. A. Forsyth, Fourth Cavalry, convicted by courtmarshal of duplicating his pay accounts so as to provide for his suspension from rank and duty for the term of three years on half pay.

The President has modified the sentence of dismissal in the case of First Lieutenant Alex. T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, to a suspension from rank and duty on half pay, and to be confined within the military posts to which his company may be assigned for the period of six months, and to be reprimanded in general orders. The necessary orders in the case were issued this afternoon by General Schofield. Lieutenant Dean was accused of drunkenness and of threat-

A Thief Tries to Make Terms.

ening to kill his superior officer.

HILLSPALE, Mich., Oct. 27 .- Charles W. Waldron, the banker who recently fled, left F. L. Koon, his partner, badly in the lurch, by means of the firm's notes, etc., which he floated, placing Mr. Koon in shape to less about \$120,000. Mr. Koon has already paid about \$50,000 out of his private funds. Now Waldron, in a letter, offers to pay the \$70,000 now outstanding if a satisfactory arrangement can be made—one which will not make Waldron a lawbreaker. In order to make this arrangement Col. John Atkinson and Henry G. Thurber, of Detroit, will leave for Europe to day. Atkinson is Waldron's attorney, and Thurber goes in the interests of Mr.

Cut His Throat with a Razor. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—A janitor at the Exposition buildings this morning found lying on the steps near the secretary's office the dead body of a man who had deliberately committed suicide with a razor, being the third case of the kind this week. His shirt collar was marked P. Hartman, and in his posket was

an envelope marked Washington Park Hotel. There it was abcertained that he had registered there Oct. 19. from Hopkinsville, Ky. He was about sixty years old, wore a light mustache and thin whiskers. He was suffering from an ulcer, which may have been the impelling cause of his suicide.

COULDN'T SUPPORT CLEVELAND.

Why Mr. Nutting. a Former Indianian, Was Requested to Resign His Position.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEOTI, Kan., Oct. 26.-Mr. W. Z. Nutting, an Indiana man, was appointed a United States deputy marshal, on the recommendation of ex-Governor Glick, a former Democratic executive, now pension agent. On the 20th Mr. Nutting received the appended letter:

PENSION DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17, 1888.

W. Z. Nutting: W. Z. Nutting:
My Dear Sir—You were appointed deputy marshal,
by Colonel Jones, on my recommendation that you
were a Democrat. I am now receiving letters saying
that you are not a Democrat; that you got the place
by false pretenses, and that you are now supporting
Harrison, etc. How is this! If these charges are true, you imposed on me. I will so state to Colonel Jones, and withdraw my indorsements. An immediate reply, with proof that the charges are false, is expected. Proof must be by Democrats. G. W. GLICK.

State of Kansas, County of Wichita, as. W. Z. Nutting, being duly sworn, upon his cath says, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a letter received by him from G. W. Glick, United States pension agent for the State of Kansas. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, A. D. 1888. J. S. NEWBY. To this letter Mr. Nutting responded as fol-

LEOTI, Kan., Oct. 21, 1888. Hon. G. W. Glick, Topeka, Kan.:

My Dear Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging
the receipt of yours of Oct. 17, and hasten to reply. First let me ask you (inasmuch as you were instru-mental in getting my appointment as deputy United States marshal) to tender for me to Colonel Jones my States marshal) to tender for me to Colonel Jones my resignation as deputy United States marshal under him. This, of course, will relieve you from any indorsement you have given of me to Colonel Jones.

In regard to the charges against me with being a Republican and supporting Harrison and Morton, allow me to plead guilty and stand convicted if it is considered a crime. At the time of my appointment

you probably know that county-seat matters occupied the minds of the people of our county, and politics were unknown; in fact, no one knew who was Republican or Democrat, and Republicans and Democrats signed the petition for my appointment irrespective of party. It was a matter of much surprise to my most intimate friends, as well as my-self, that I, being a Republican and an old Union soldier, should receive such an appointment under a Democratic administration, and more especially so when, later on, I saw President Cleveland's attitude toward the Union soldier. Thanking you for past courtesies, and predicting the election of Harrison and Morton, I remain, yours truly,

W. Z. NUTTING.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. For Obio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair; cooler; westerly winds, following a storm center to the northward, brisk for a short time on the lakes. For Michigan and Wisconsin - Occasional light rain or snow; cooler; westerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 29.88 57 88 Swest Cloudy 2 P. M... 29.86 67 53 Swest Fair. 7 P. M... 29.94 58 52 N'wst Clear. .03

Maximum thermometer, 69; Minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condiion of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 27,

Normal.... -0.08

\*Plus.

Indianapolis, Oct. 27-7 P. M.						
Station.	Bar- ome- ter.	Exp.   Min.   Max			Pre-	Weath'r
		Exp.	Min.	Max	tat'n	
New York city	30.02	58	46	58	.30	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y	29.88	58	50	62	T	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa	30.00		44	60	.56	Rain.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.90		50			Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.02		50	64	.04	Cloud
Charleston, S. C	30.04	70	68	74	.28	Cloud
Atlanta, Ga	30.96	64	52	72		Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.06	70	72	86	1.18	Rain.
Pensacola, Fla	30.02	72	70	78	.40	Rain.
Montgomery, Ala	30.02	68	62	76		Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	29.98	72	62			Fair.
New Orleans, La.	29.98	72		74	.30	Rain.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.04	66	54	76		Fait.
Galveston, Tex	29.96					Fair.
San Antonio, Tex	29.98			86		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	68		76		Cloud
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	70		78		Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29.98		54	66		Cloud
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.94		56	68		Clear.
Cincinnati, O	29.94			64		
Cleveland, O	29.88					
Toledo, O	29.82				7	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.				48	.06	Rains
S. Ste. Marie, Mich					.04	Kain.
Chicago, Ill						Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30.02		56			Fair.
Springfield, Ill	Contract of the Contract of th			A COLUMN TO SERVICE		Clear
Milwaukee, Wis.						Clear.
Duluth, Minn						Rain.
St. Paul, Minn						Cloud
Morehead, Minn.	The second second					C11
St. Vincent, Mint						Cloud
Davenport, la	29.98	46				
	100 mm			50	01	Fair.
Dubuque, Ia Des Moines, Ia						Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.08		52	80		Clear
Kansas City, Mo.		52	44	2.5		Clear
Ft. Sill, Ind. T	30.18			60		Clear
Dodge City, Kan.						Clear.
Omaha Nah	30.14	46				
Omaha, Neb North Platte, Neb	30.20	38		50		Clear
Valentina Net	00.20	00	20	AL DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Valentine Neb	30.06	44	30			1.00
Yankton, D. T						
Ft. Sully, D. T	30.14		32			
Bismarck, D. T	30.10					Snow
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.06					Clear
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.64			42		Cloud
Qu'Apelle, N. W.T	30.06			38		Cloud
Ft.As nab ne.M.T	28.88	44				. Cloud
Helena, M. T						Cloud
	30.14			60		Rain,
Chevenne, W. T.	30.24	34				. Clear
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.	30.12	32				Fair.
Denver Col.	30.16	46	26	150	22	Class

 
 Denver, Col.
 30.16
 46
 26
 52
 Clear.

 Pueblo, Col.
 30.22
 46
 30
 52
 Clear.

 Santa Fe, N. M.
 30 08
 56
 38
 58
 Clear.

 Salt Lake City.
 30.18
 54
 32
 58
 Clear.

 Ft. Washakie, Wy
 30.06
 40
 18
 78
 Fair.
 T-Traces of precipitation. The Champion Base-Ball Clubs. Sr. Louis, Oct. 27 .- The game between the New York and St. Louis clubs, to-day, was won by the

former. Score: ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK. Latham, 3.3 4 0 O O'Ro'rke, ssO Robins'n, 2.1 2 6 1 Gore, 3....2 McCarty, r. 3 0 Whitney, r.0 4 2 H'tfield, 2, p1 White, ss... 1 2 0 Murphy, c.. 0 0 Milig'n, c.. 2 1

Ch'b'rl'n,p.2 0 0 1 0 Tite'b, p, m.1 Totals .. 18 17 27 13 3 Totals .... 7 13 26 19 Robinson declared out Score by innings:

St. Louis.......... 0 1 0 5 0 5 4 2 1-18 New York........ 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1-7 Farned runs-St. Louis, 10: New York, 7. Two-base hits-Gore, Titcomb. Home runs-McCarthy, O'Neil, George. Stolen bases—Latham (2), Tiernan, Gore, Whitney. Double plays—Comisky and Robin-son; White, Robinson and Comisky, Milligan and Comisky. First base on balls—Robinson, O'Niell, Milligan, Chamberlain (2), Tiernan, Gora (2), Hat-field. Hit by pitched ball—Comisky. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; New York, 1. Struck out— Latham, Robinson, O'Neill, George. Wild pitches— Titcomb. 1; Hatfield, 2; Chamberlain, 1. Time— 2.00. Umpire-Gaffney.

Postmaster McNamara's Shortage. MINOT, Dak., Oct. 27 .- Ex-Postmaster McNamara was brought before Justice Sullivan, to-day, and, in view of recent developments in the case, his bonds were reduced to \$500, which were readily procured. The case has attracted considerable attention the past week, as the postmaster was in jail on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of \$3,500. The examination of the books was evidently made in a very careless manner, and it is doubtful if, after the books have been correctly audited, the shortage will amount to very much if anything.

An African Prince in Indiana. COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 27 .- Carl Strokleman, prominent young German, of this city, has returned from a four-years' stay in central Africa. where he was enguged in trading with the natives and exploring the interior of the country away from the Congo. He brought home with him a nine-year-old negro prince, whose father is king of the Lonagon country and a member of the Bavele tribe. The boy is entirely uncivilized, and cannot speak English. He will return to his own people after learning the language and customs of this country.

Distinguished Man Missing. DETROIT Mich., Oct. 27 .- Gen. Henry B. Cletz, United States army, retired in 1885, one of the best-known army officers in the country, has been missing since last Thursday. He has been suffering for some time with nervous disorders. On the above date he walked to school with his piece, and has not been

GENERAL SHERIDAN ABROAD

A Great Soldier's Descriptions of Some of the Deadly Struggles of 1870.

Fine Pen-Pictures of the More Notable Figures, Including King William, Prince Bismarck, and Louis Napoleon.

The November number of Scribner's Magazine contains General Sheridan's recollections of his trip to Europe to observe the movements. of the contending forces in the Franco-Prussian war. It is highly creditable to the General that when President Grant asked him to which of the contending armies he preferred to be accredited he replied that "I told him the German, for the reason that I thought more could be seen with the successful side, and that the indications pointed to the defeat of the French. My choice evidently pleased him greatly, as he had the utmost contempt for Louis Napoleon, and had always denounced him as a neurper and charla-

Sheridan first met Bismarck on the eve of the battle of Gravelotte. He says: "When the Count received me he was clothed n the undress uniform of the cuirassier regiment of which he was the colonel. During the interview which ensued, he exhibited at times deep anxiety regarding the con-flict now imminent, for it was the night before the battle of Gravelotte, his conversation was mostly devoted to the state of public sentiment in America, about which he seemed much concerned, inquiring re-peatedly as to which side—France or Prussis.—

was charged with bringing on the war."

Introduced to the Emperor William, Sheri lan found him a fine old fellow. He says: "His Majesty, taking my hand in both of his, gave me a thorough welcome, expressing, like Count Bismarck, though through an interpeter, much interest as to the sentiment in my own country about the war. At this time, William I, of Prussia, was seventy-three years of age, and, dressed in the uniform of the Guards, he seemed to be the very ideal soldier, and graced with most gentle and courteous manners. The conversation, which was brief, as neither of us spoke the other's native tongue, concluded by his Majesty's requesting me, in the most cordial way, to accompany his headquarters during the

In his sketch of the battle of Gravelotte he

'Staff officers came up frequently to report that all was going on well at points hidden from our view. These reports were always made to the King first, and whenever anybody arrived with tidings of the fight, we clustered around to hear the news, General von Moltke unfolding a map meanwhile and explaining the situation. .
This done, the chief of the staff (Moltke), while awaiting the next report, would either return to a seat that had been made for him with some knapsacks, or would occupy the time walking about, kicking clods of dirt or small stones here and there, his hands clasped behind his back, his face pale and thoughtful. He was then nearly seventy years old, but because of his emaciated figure, the deep wrinkles in his face and crow's feet about his eyes, he looked even older, his appearance being suggestive of the practice of church asceticisms rather than of his well known ardent devotion to the military

In spite of the supposed superior commissariat of the German army, there appears to have been as much trouble to get creature comforts as in our own old army during war times. Says General Sheridan, before Gravelotte:

"During the excitement of the day I had not much felt the want of either food or water, but now that all was over I was nearly exhausted, having had neither since morning. Indeed, all of the party were in like straits; the immense armies had not only eaten up everything in the country, but had drunk all the wells dry, too, and there seemed no relief for us, till, luckily, a squad of soldiers came along the road with a small cask of wine in a cart. One of the staff officers instantly appropriated the keg and pro-cheded to share his prize most generously. Never had I tasted anything so refreshing and delicious, but as the wine was the ordinary sour stuff drunk by the peasantry of northern France my appreciation must be ascribed to my famished condition rather than to any virtues of the beverage itself. After I had thus quenched my thirst the King's brother called me aside. and drawing from his coattail pocket a piece of stale, black bread divided it with me." Worse still, the next morning General Sheridan, having shared the bedroom of the Count during the night, says regarding the commissa-

"Just outside the door I met the Count, who, proudly exhibiting a couple of eggs he had bought from the woman of the house, invited me to breakfast with him, provided he could beg some coffee from the King's escort. Putting the eggs under my charge with many injunctions as to their safe-keeping, he went off to forage for coffee, and presently returned, having been moderately successful One egg apiece was hardly enough, however, to appease the craving of two strong men ravenous from long fasting. Indeed it seemed only to what the appetite, and we both set out on an eager expedition for more food. Before going far I had the good luck to meet a sutler's wagon, and though its stock was about all sold there was still left four large bologna sausages, which I promptly purchased -paying a round sum for them, too-and hasten-ing back found the Count already returned, though without bringing anything at all to eat; but he had secured a couple bottles of brandy, and with a little of this—it was excellent, too and the sausages the slim ration of eggs and coffee was amply reinforced. In the village of Gravelotte General Sheridan's career seemed for a little while in danger of being concluded in a summary manner.
"Just as I entered the chief street I was sud-

denly halted by a squad of soldiers, who, taking me for a French officer (my coat and the forage cap resembling those of the French), leveled their pieces at me. They were greatly excited, so much so, indeed, that I thought my hour had come, for they could not understand English and I could not speak German and dared not utter explanations in French. Fortunately a few disconnected German words came to me in emergency. With these I managed to delay my execution and one of the party ventured to come up and examine the 'suspect' more closely. The first thing he did was to take off my cap, and looking it over carefully his eyes rested on the three stars above the visor, and to them he emphatically pronounced French. Then, of course, all became excited again, more so than before even, for they thought I was trying to practice a ruse, and I question whether I should have lived to recount the adventure had not an officer belonging to the King's headquarters been passing by just then, when hearing the threatenings and imprecations, he rode up to learn the cause of the hubbub, and immediately recor-nized and released me. When he told my wrathy captors who I was they were much mortified, of course, and made the most profuse apologies, promising that no such mistake should occur again, and so on, but not feeling wholly reassured, for my uniform was still liable to mislead, I was careful to return to headquarters in company with my deliverer. There I related what had occurred, and after a good laugh all round, the King provided me with a pass which he said would preclude any such mishap in the

Sheridan's "old boys" declare with pride that no man could quicker make a pint cup of commissary whisky feel hollow, but he seems to have met his match in Bismarck: "While the troops were passing Count Bis marck had the kindness to point out to me the different organizations, giving scraps of their history, and also speaking concerning the quali-fications of the different generals commanding them. When the review was over we went to the Count's house, and there, for the first time in my life, I tasted kirschwasser, a very strong liquor distilled from cherries. Not knowing anything about the stuff, I had to depend on Bismarck's recommendation, and he proc it fine I took quite a generous drink, which nearly strangled me and brought on a violent fit of coughing. The Chancellor said, however, that this was in no way due to the liquor, but to my own inexperience, and I was bound to believe the distinguished statesman, for he proved his words by swallowing a goodly dose with an undisturbed and even beaming countenence, demonstrating his assertion so forcibly that I forthwith set out with Bismarck-Bohlen to lay in a supply for myself."

One of Sheridan's drawbacks in learning all he wanted was that he spoke no German and few of the King's staff spoke English. But one day-a memorable day-in front of Sedan, he chanced to meet a German who had served in our army during the late unpleasantness, and while chatting with him he met a most noted

"Near the gate of the city we came on the German picket line, and one of the officers, recognizing our uniforms—he having served in the war of the rebellion—stepped forward and ad-dressed me in good English. We naturally fell into conversation, and in the midst of it there came out through the gate an open carriage, or landau, containing two men, one of whom, in the uniform of a general and smoking a cigarette, we recognized, when the conveyance drew. near, as the Emperor Louis Napoleon. The lanpace, and we, inferring that there was something more important at hand just then than the recevery of our trap, followed at a respectable distance. Not quite a mile Donehery is a cluster

first of these the landau stopped to await, as we afterward ascertained, Count Bismarck, with whom the diplomatic negotiations were to be settled. Some minutes elapsed before be came, Napoleon remaining seated in his carriage meantime, still smoking and accepting with nonchalence the staring of a group of German sol diers near by, who were gazing on their falles

foe with curious and eager interest.

"Presently a clattering of hoofs was heard, and looking toward the sound I perceived the Chancellor cantering down the road. When abreast of the carriage he dismounted, and walking up to it, saluted the Emperor in a quick, brusque way that seemed to startle him. After a word or two the party moved, perhaps, a hundred yards further on, where they stopped opposite the weaver's cottage so famous from that day. . This little house is on the east side of the Donchery road, near its junction with that of Frenois, and stands about twenty paces back from the highway. In front is a stone wall covered with creeping vines, and from a gate in this wall runs to the front door a path, at that time bordered on both sides with potato

"The Emperor having alighted at the gate be and Bismarck walked together along the narrow path and entered the cottage. Reappearing is abour a quarter of an hour they came out and seated themselves in the open air, the weaver having brought a couple of chairs. Here they engaged in an animated conversation, if much gesticulation is any indication. The talk lasted fully an hour, Bismarck seeming to do most of it; but at last he arose, saluted the Emperor and strode down the path toward his horse. Seeing me standing near the gate be joined me for a moment and asked me if I had noticed how the Emperor started when they first met, and I telling him that I had, he added: 'Well, it must have been due to my manner, not my words, for these were, "I salute your Majesty just as I would my king.""

The above is but an abstract of a most interesting sketch, which all old soldiers and other admirers of General Sheridan should read. The descriptions of military movements at Gravelotte and Sedan are marvels of crisp, simple, military description, and no veteran warrior should mise

ANNIE JENNESS MILLER.

How She Looked and What She Said Before the W. C. T. U. Convention,

Annie Jenness Miller, who talked to the temperance convention about "How to Dress." doesn't believe in the bustle. She calls it "that wretched hump." and says: "It it weren't the fashion every woman whom nature might endow with it would travel the world over to find a surgeon skilled enough to cut it off." There were over 4,000 people in the Metropol-itan Opera house the night she spoke, and most of them were gentlewomen who pay some attention to their gowns. But there wasn't one compared favorably with Mrs.

who could have stood on the platform Miller. Francis Willard and many others would have compared favorably respect of artistic drapery and chi but not a woman in the house bad on a gown o such rich material. It was just the thing for Mrs. Miller to have put on a magnificent dress for the evening. She was there to lecture on the subject, and it was fit that she should illustrate in her person the principles she enunciated. Her figure is tall and slender, and she has a fair, fresh, well-featured face, with hair dressed somewhat after the fashion you may see in pictures of ancient Greek maidens. In the setting that the women, and the gay ban-ners, and the flowers, and the flags made on the opers-house stage Mrs. Miller made a picture of a handsome woman, perfectly clad. It was something for an artist to look upon.

Mrs. Miller doesn't wear corsets. She never had them on but once, when she wore them for a week, and that experience, she declares, made ber sick nearly unto death. "I took them off, she related "because I thought I would die if wore them longer." Then she went into a close discussion of the reasons why the ligatures and confining bands of woman's dress should be abolished. She said, "If you put men into woman's dress as it now is they would become gibbering idiots in ten years." That called one s hearty laugh, and immediately she went on, "But we don't want the men's dress. Our object in dress reform is not to gain for ourselves this privilege of wearing the garments that clothe the nether extremities of man. We do believe, however, in the divided skirt-not the divided skirt to be seen, but the divided skirt which shall be worn instead of the petticoat. The petone, and have not for years." Then she said that she dressed berself after her own preaching, and, drawing herself up in a queenly way, she added: "I am dressed that way now." Surely, her black and white embossed velvet princess dress did fall most gracefully about her, and there wasn't any wrinkle or fullness or unevenness, such as petticoats and corsets make

in the gowns of most women.

The Big-Hearted Drummer. Atlanta Constitution. "I want to go to Anniston," sobbed a little boy at the Union Depot last night. He was quickly surrounded by a crowd of passengers who were waiting for their train, and between his sobs told a story that touched every

heart and enough pockets to send him on his "Where did you come from?" asked a travele ing man, whose diamond scarf-stud made the electric lights blush in shame. "From Macon," the little fellow managed to

say, as he tried to wipe his tear-stained face with a soiled handkerchief. "Who brought you from Macon?" asked the Georgia Pacific conductor. "My uncle"-and then another burst of tears. "Where is your uncle?" asked Captain Slaugh-

"I don't know. He left me here to-day and told me to wait till he come," and as this sentence was finished between the obta that he bravely tried to force back, the little boy began erying again. The drummer, the conductor and the police captain all patted him on the

"I-guess-you-would-cry-if-your-paps was-dead-and-you-couldn't-go home to your-mother-if you was-like me." The little fellow sobbed this out, and as he

finished there was coin of the realm jingling in his hand, and in less time than it takes to tell it a ticket was bought, his tears were dried, and as the conductor lifted him on to the train the drummer rushed around to Durand's restaurant for a lunch for the little Jellow. And the happiest passenger on the Georgia

Pacific west-bound train last night was a twelveold white-headed yo

A Relic of the Peninsular War.

Mr. John Glas Sandeman writes from 121 Rua do Campo Allegre, Oporto, Sept. 27: "An interesting relic of the Peninsular war has just come into my possession. It is an English-made chased gold snuff-box, with the following inscription engraved inside the lid: 'Presented by Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher and the officers of the Royal Engineers serving with the British army, under the command of Lord Viscoun Wellington, in token of their consideration of the liberal accommodation (sic) afforded them by Sent. Jose Rodrigues Magalhaes, in the years 18(8-9 and 10.' There is no mention of any place, but it was shown me by a silver. smith in this city, from whom I bought it, and Senr. Magalhaes was probably a resident here, and these officers must have seen something of the occupation of Oporto by Soult and the passage of the Douro by Wellington. It would be curious to know if there is any one now living

who may have heard of this relic." Choosing Their Own Tyrant.

Pall Mall Gazette. A story of Napoleon I may explain the atraction which Boulangerism and Casarism seem to have for the French mind. Napoleon, on returning from Itlay, was walking up the hill at Vavare, where he caught up with an old woman lame and hobbling. He asked her where she was going, to which she replied: "I want to see the Emperor, and they tell me he is on the road." "Why?" said Napoleon. "He is a tyrant as well as the others. What have you gained by him?" "That may be," said the old woman, but, after all, he is the King of the people, and the Bourbons were the Kings of the nobles. have chosen him, and if we are to have a tyrans let him be one chosen by ourselves."

A Rattlesnake Kills & Cow.

Washington, Ga., Chronicle. One of the Chronicle boys, who was out bossum hunting the other night, stumbled over the dead body of a cow in the Little river swamp. The cow had crumpled horns, from one of which was dangling a huge rattlesnake. The indications were that the cow had seen the snake coiled and in the act of springing upon her, and had accordingly hooked the reptile, the horn appenetrating the snake's body so that the rattles was unable to free himself. The cow's horn killed the rattler, but the rattler's fangs killed the cow. And yet local tradition says a rattlesnake's bite doesn't harm a cow.

Lord Palmerston's Way.

London Truth.
No one can fail to recognize the high qualities of the late German Emperor, but I can easily conceive that Bismarck did not care to intrust him with state secrets, because he might reveal them to the English court. Lord Palmerston, on similar grounds, declined to let the Quees know all that was transpiring so lone as the Prince Consort lived. It is a very doubtfu question whether the advantages of royal alliances between great powers outweigh their dis